

STILINOWICZ, Z.

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Animal Husbandry. Vet. Fac., U. of Zagreb.

Vet. Archief. 22 : 298-304, 1952

STILKHOTVORTSEVA, A.A.

BRONGULEYEV, V.V.; STILKHOTVORTSEVA, A.A.

Origin of Famen and Tournai carbonate breccias in the Greater Kara-Tau [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.3:51-68 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

(Kara-Tau—Breccia)

MASTED AND ...

Continuation of the ... of the stratigraphy ...  
... in the ... (Bunat). ...  
196 ...

1. ...

NASTASEANU, S ; STILLA, A.

Considerations on the presence of Urganian east of Baile  
Herculane (Banat). Dari seama sed 49 pt.1:77-79 '61-'62  
[publ. '64].

1. Submitted March 16, 1962.

GABHYL-SULKOWA, M.; STILLER, A.

Tietze's disease. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.7:323-325 16 Feb 59.

1. Z Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Czerniakowskiego i  
Lecznicy Ministerstwa Zdrowia w Warszawie; ordynator: prof. dr med.  
M. Fejgin. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Stepńska 19. Szpital Czerniakowski.  
(RIBS, dis.

Tietze's dis., case reports (Pol))

RACZYNSKI, J.; STILLER, A.

A case of block of the left branch of the bundle of his complicated by myocardial infarct. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.26:1195-1196 29 June 59.

1. (Z Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Czerniakowskiego w Warszawie; ordynator: prof. dr med. H. Fejgin)  
(HEART BLOCK, compl.) (MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, compl.)

FEJGIN, Mieczysław; STILLER, Arnold

On combined coronary insufficiency. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.39:  
1743-1748 28 Sept 59.

1. (Z Oddziału Wewnętrznego Szpitala Czerniakowskiego w Warszawie;  
ordynator: prof. dr med. M. Fejgin).  
(CORONARY DISEASE, compl.)

~~STILLER, Ottone~~

Patent reviews. Magyar lap 18 no. 6:287-288 Je '63.



STILLER, Ottene

Patent reviews. Eleh. Invar 18 no.8/9:295 Ag-S '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653320003-8"

STILLER, Ottone

Process for refining ferrosilicon and making cast iron or steel from it. Koh lap 97 no.10:475 0 '64

11/11/11 11:11

Unpublished file number 181-46-100001 for producing refined aluminum  
nitrate. For lap 13 no. 1:13 to 1:15.

STILLER, OLOF

Process for producing dielectric refractory materials. Koh. Dep. 9/ no.  
12:576 D. 1964.



STILLER, Ottone

Process for preparing homogeneous bodies with fine granular structure from crude copper slags. Koh lap 98 no.3:143 Mr '65.

STILLER, Robert

The situation and technical development tasks of the construction works of collective farms. Epites szemle 5 no.5:131-133 '61.



R.STILLER, Jolan

Biological investigation of dug wells. Allattani kozl 48  
no.1/4:129-133 '61.

1. Magyar Nemzeti Mizeum, Termesztudomanyi Mizeum.

STILLFF, V.

"Mining and organization of work in an open pit."

FUDY. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas.

911111-1, 2.

127-10-9/24

SUBJECT: CSR/Mining

AUTHOR: Stiller, V., Engineer

TITLE: Ore Mining in the Chvaletice Open Mine (Dobycha rudy v Khvaletitskom kar'yere)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1957, #10, pp 40-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Chvaletice deposit of iron-manganese ores and pyrite slates is located at the northern slope of the "Rudnyye" Gory. The iron-manganese ore body is of sedimentary origin and lies at a depth of 10 to 15 m from the earth surface, but outcrops in the north and south.

The content of manganese in the ore varies considerably, amounting to 10 to 15 % on the average; the sulfur content is 5 to 12 % and phosphorus content is about 1.5 %. The bottom and the roof of the ore body are mainly graphitized and consist of pyritic slates.

In the western part of the deposit, the ore body is represented by a syncline whose axis runs from north-west to south-east. The dip angle is 16°. The separation between the syncline wings

Card 1/3

187-10-9/24

TITLE:

Ore Mining in the Chvaletice Open Mine (Dobycha Rudy v Khvaletitskom kar'yere)

is 250 m in the western part and about 550 m in the eastern part.

The Chvaletice ores can be divided into 4 main types by their hardness, abilities to be crushed and concentrated:

1. Very soft, graphitized argillites with a high content of bitumen and low content of coarse-grained pyrite;
2. Hard pyritic slates with a medium sulfur content;
3. So-called "compact pyrites", very hard slates with a high content of pyrite and considerable admixtures of manganese, and
4. Very hard iron-manganese ore.

The mining of this deposit requires very careful geologic prospecting which is being carried out by means of Soviet-manufactured drilling machines of the "ДИБ" type. Bore holes, 50 to 60 m deep, are drilled with a considerable advancement with respect to operating stopes.

The ores are mined by means of explosives. Bore holes are drilled with Soviet drilling machines of the "ДГ-20-2" type.

Card 2/3

127-10-9/24

TITLE: Ore Mining in the Chvaletice Open Mine (Dobycha rudy v Khvaletitskom kar'yere)

The ore is loaded with "Mb-2" and "E-25" excavators.

Ore mining proceeds simultaneously in 3 operational benches while one bench is in reserve. The open mine is 800 m long.

The ore is transported in 6.3 m<sup>3</sup> cars with side unloading, pulled by 200-hp locomotives. At present, 16 m<sup>3</sup> dump cars are being introduced, and it is planned to replace steam locomotives by electric ones.

The daily ore output in 1955 was 4,135 tons and in 1956 was 4,279 tons.

The article contains 2 plans and 3 tables.

No references are cited.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY: Translated from the Czech, by D.D. Novikov, Engineer

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

SCHNIEDER, Krzysztof; Kocinski, Andrzej.

myeloblastemia -- an accessory sign in the diagnosis of the  
metastases (preliminary communication). Nowotwory 14 no.4:161-  
164 1964.

1. / Instytutu Onkologii w Gdanskim, ul. Polna 1. Gdansk.

SCHNEIDER, Krzysztof; KUCHCINSKI, Ryszard; STILLER-WINKLER, Renata

Case of malignant melanoma with metastases to the bone marrow.  
Wiad. lek. 18 no.20:1609-1612 15 0 '65.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii, Oddział w Gliwicach (Dyrektor: dr. med.  
J. Swiecki).

STILLERNE KOSTELER, M.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 30068

Author : Stillerne-Kisteleki, M. and Vincze, T.

Inst :

Title : Some Problems in the Chemical Treatment of Coal

Orig Pub : Statiszt Szemle, 35, No 3, 234-240 (1957) (in Hungarian)

Abstract : A popular article reviewing the economics of the chemical treatment of coal.

Card 1/1



STILLO, K.

"Vurg in full transformation"

Per Bujqesine Socialiste. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

SHILO, Y.

AGRICULTURE

PER BUJESINE SOCIALISTE. Periodical.

STILLO, K. How to get more meat and milk. p. 30

Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5  
May 1959, Unclass.

STILL, E.

"220 q. of maize per ha."

PER BULESHE SOCIALISTE., Tirane, Albania., Vol. 13, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

ACC NR: AP6035920

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0173/0173

AUTHOR: Rozhin, D. P.; Gus'kov, B. N.; Stil'nik, E. V.; Baskakov, V. I.; Veselin, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Shut-off pyrovalve. Class 47, No. 187463

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 173

TOPIC TAGS: valve, aircraft fuel system, fuel feed system

ABSTRACT: The proposed valve for use, for instance, in aircraft fuel systems, contains a pyromechanism-controlled shut-off element and a housing with a flow-through section having inlet and outlet ducts and a sealing flange. To ensure air-tight sealing by closing the shut-off

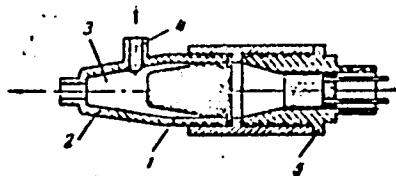


Fig. 1. Pyrovalve

1 - Shut-off element; 2 - valve housing;  
3 - flow-through section; 4 - inlet duct;  
5 - pyromechanism

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UDC: 621.646 621.45

ACC NR: AP6035920

element along a single contact surface, to decrease the size and weight of the valve, and also to simplify its design, the flow-through section of the housing is made in the form of a conical seat; the inlet (or outlet) duct closes when the pyromechanism triggers the shut-off element. This element has the shape of a truncated cone (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[WA-76]

SUB CODE:: 21/3/ SUBM DATE: 13Feb65/

Card 2/2

STIMAC, D.

STIMAC, D. Problems of the Zagreb economy; transportation consequences of defaults of the Zagreb railroad junction. p. 440.

Vol. 11, No. 12, Dec. 1955

ZELEZNICE

TECHNOLOGY

Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, May 1956

STIMAC IV

4

UGO.

Ethyl cyclohexylidene cyanoacetate. D. M. Džonić  
and N. Stimać (Pliva Pharm. Co., Zagreb, Yugoslavia).  
*Arhiv. Farm.* 26: 69-70 (1972) (in English).—Et cyanoacetate  
(1139 g.), 290 g. cyclohexanone, and 51.1 g. diethylamine  
is stirred 8 hrs. at room temp., 1100 ml.  $C_6H_6$  is added, the  
 $H_2O$  which separates is removed, the  $C_6H_6$  soln. is dried with  
 $Na_2SO_4$  and distd. to yield 90.8% Et cyclohexylidene-  
cyanoacetate, b.p. 120-5°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.037, n<sub>D</sub> 1.5031. W. I. J.

MA J

YUGO.

Thiosemicarbazones and 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkylidene)thiazolidin-5-ones of N-phthaloyl amino aldehydes. Preparation and antibacterial activity. J. Kolčev, N. Stinač, B. Suko, B. Balenović, and B. Urban ("Plov", Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 26, 71-8 (1954) (in English).—Six thiosemicarbazones of phthalimidoaldehydes and five 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkylidene)thiazolidin-5-ones were prepd. and tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacterium pyocyaneum*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Enterococcus* by the Food and Drug Administration method. Thiosemicarbazones showed activity, while the thiazolidinones were generally inactive. Some of these comds. were tested also by the Oxford Cup Assay method against the same microorganisms. A new procedure for prepn. of 2-mercapto-2-thiazolin-5-one (I) is given. To 30 g. dried, finely powd.  $H_2NCH_2CN$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ , 30 ml. MeOH, and a small amt. of phenolphthalein indicator were added, a soln. of 7 g. Na in 150 ml. abs. MeOH dropped in with stirring during 0.5 hr. at 0° until a red coloration developed, the  $Na_2SO_4$  filtered off and washed with 25 ml. abs. MeOH, the filtrates evapd. to 1/2 in vacuo under N at a max. temp. of 40°, alkalized with a few ml. MeONa soln., evapd. to dryness during 15 min. (max.), 1



ml. of a soln. of 0.1 g. Na in 3.5 ml. EtOH, then 17 ml. dry Me<sub>2</sub>CO added, the mixt. allowed to stand 1 hr. and occasionally shaken to give solid 2,2-dimethyl-5-aminotriazole. This was dissolved in 20 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, evapd. *in vacuo*, dissolved in 125 ml. abs. EtOH, 7 ml. CS<sub>2</sub> added, kept overnight, and scratched to crystallize 20 g. II, NCOCH<sub>2</sub>NHCS<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>, which was dried, powdered, and dissolved in 60 ml. concd. HCl at 0°, then 100 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O were added and the mixt. let stand overnight at 0° to give 10 g. I, m. 300° (decompn.). By addn. of a satd. aq. soln. of H<sub>2</sub>NCSNH<sub>2</sub> to satd. EtOH solns. of various phthalimidoaldehydes (II), keeping the mixt. 48 hrs., and crystn. from 1:1 EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O, the following *o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NNHCSNH<sub>2</sub> were prepd. (R, optical configuration, and m.p. given): H, —, 213–13.5°; Et, —, 205.5–7°; MeCHCH<sub>3</sub>, dl, 195–0°; EtOCH<sub>2</sub>, dl, 193–6°; *p*-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, L, 143°; Me<sub>2</sub>CH, dl, 205.5–6.5°. By condensing various II with I (cf. Billimoria and Cook, *C.A.* 44, 1000e) following dl-*o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C.NH.C(S).S.CO were prepd. (R and m.p. given): Me<sub>2</sub>CH, 193–6°; EtOCH<sub>2</sub>, 195.5–7°; Et, 182–3.5°.  
E. Guittak

Stimac, N.

Some alkylidene derivatives of isonicotinoyl hydrazide.  
 N. Stimac ("Pliva", Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 20,  
 400 (1984) (in English).—Refluxing 2-phthalimidic aldehydes and 4-isonicotinic acid hydrazide (0.01 mole in 10 ml. solvent each) for 3 hrs. gave the following 4-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NCO-NHN:CHCH(R)N(OC)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-s were prepd. (solvent, R, % yield, and m.p. given): MeOH, H, 94, 193-7°; EtOH, Me, —, 170.5-7.5°; EtOH, Me<sub>2</sub>CH, 69, 183-6°; EtOH, Me<sub>2</sub>CHCH<sub>3</sub>, 36, 146-7°. E. Gultak

MA 200

Stimac, N

V Preparation of *O*-alkyl-*N*-acyl-DL-serines. N. Stimac and B. Gaspert (Phyva, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Ann. Chem.* 26, 108-7 (1984) (in English). — *O*-Methyl-DL-serine: (11.9 g.) was heated with 14.8 g.  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>O for 0.5 hr. at 160°, dissolved in 60 ml. MeOH, decolorized, 200 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O added and let stand overnight at 0° to yield 21.5 g. *O*-methyl-*N*-phthaloyl-DL-serine, m: 140-1° (from MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O 1:3). Anilide of *O*-ethyl-*N*-phthaloyl-DL-serine was prepd. from  $\alpha$ -phthalimido- $\beta$ -ethoxypropionyl chloride and PhNH<sub>2</sub> in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, m. 100° (from Et<sub>2</sub>O). To a soln. of 4.0 g. of 1-diazo-4-ethoxy-3-phthalimidobutan-2-one in 20 ml. AcOH was added 5 ml. 48% HBr, let stand 1 hr., and 200 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O added to yield 5.2 g. 1-bromo-4-ethoxy-3-phthalimidobutan-2-one, m. 60-62°, m. 91-5° (from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-petr. ether).  $p$ -MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>Cl (1.9 g.) in 10 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O was added to a soln. of 1.33 g. *O*-ethyl-DL-serine (I) in 2*N* NaOH, stirred 48 hrs. at room temp. and the aq. layer acidified with 2*N* HCl to give 1.85 g. *O*-ethyl-*N*-( $p$ -tosyl)-DL-serine, m. 121-4°, m. 131-2° (from H<sub>2</sub>O). To a mixt. of 6.7 g. I, 5.95 g. MgO, 75 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O and 25 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O, cooled to 0°, was added during 0.5 hr. 16.7 g. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, stirred 6 hrs., and filtered. The aq. layer was sepd., extd. twice with Et<sub>2</sub>O, acidified with 2*N* HCl to sep. an oil, the aq. layers extd. with EtOAc, and combined with the oil, washed with 5% HCl and H<sub>2</sub>O, dried and evapd. to leave 11.5 g. *N*-carbobenzoyl-*O*-ethyl-DL-serine, m. 63-7°, m. 73-4.5° (from EtOAc-petr. ether). B. Guštak

STIMAC, N.

Synthetic studies in the chloramphenicol series. II.  
 Synthesis of  $\beta$ -ethoxy- $\alpha$ -phthalimido- $\beta$ -propiophenone. DCH  
 Ples, M. Brajdic, and N. Stimac (Pilva, Zagreb, Yugo-  
 slavia). *Arch. Kem.* 26, 183-6 (1954) (in English); cf. *C.A.*  
 50, 250c. To 24 g.  $AlCl_3$  in 130 ml.  $C_6H_6$  warmed to 60°  
 28 g.  $\beta$ -ethoxy- $\alpha$ -phthalimidopropionyl chloride (I) in 90  
 ml.  $C_6H_6$  was added during 1.5 hrs., the mixt. refluxed 3  
 hrs. and cooled, 10 ml. concd.  $HCl$  and 100 g. ice added, the  
 aq. layer sepd. and extd. with  $C_6H_6$ , and the ext. washed  
 with  $H_2O$ , dried, and evapd. *in vacuo* to yield 24.6 g. dark  
 oil. By treating 5 g. of this oil with 5 g. Girard T reagent  
 in 50 ml. abs.  $EtOH$  gave 1.17 g. ketonic material, which  
 was dissolved in 10 ml.  $C_6H_6$  and washed with 10 ml. 10%  
 $NaHCO_3$ , the org. layer dried and evapd., the residue (0.325  
 g.) crystd. from  $EtOH$  to yield 0.15 g.  $o$ - $C_6H_4(CO)NCH$ -  
 $(CH_3OEt)Bz$ , softens at 106°, m. 110°; 2,4-dinitrophenyl-  
 hydrazone (II), m. 191-4° (from  $EtOH-EtOAc$ ). To  
 $PhMgBr$  (from 0.48 g.  $Mg$ , 3.15 g.  $PhBr$ , and 10 ml.  $Et_2O$ )  
 stirred in an ice bath 2 g.  $CdCl_2$  was added, the  $Et_2O$  evapd.,  
 10 ml.  $C_6H_6$  added, 5.5 g. I in 15 ml. dry  $C_6H_6$  dropped in,  
 the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs., an ice-cold soln. of 10 g. tartaric  
 acid in 50 ml.  $H_2O$  added, the aq. layer sepd. and extd.  
 thrice with 30 ml.  $Et_2O$ , the ext. washed twice with 20 ml.  
 $H_2O$ , dried, and evapd. *in vacuo* to give 3.7 g. dark oil;  
 this dissolved in  $EtOH$  gave upon addn. of 2,4-( $O_2N$ ) $_2C_6H_3$ -  
 $NHNH_2$  0.37 g. crude II, m. 175-82°; after 2 crystns. from  
 $EtOH$  with a trace of  $CHCl_3$ , it m. 192-5°. E. G.

(2)

STIMAC, N.

72-Dimethylaminopropyl esters of some substituted acetic acids. N. Stimac, V. Tomasić, and D. Dvorak (Plić, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv kem.* 26, 215-18 (1954) (in English).—The HCl salts of esters of  $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (I) were prepd. by gradually adding a soln. of 0.25 mole of I in 40 ml.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  to a soln. of 0.25 mole of an acid chloride in 40 ml.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , refluxing 15 min., keeping overnight, and pptg. with petr. ether or  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . The free esters were liberated from aq. solns. of HCl salts with 50% KOH and distg. *in vacuo* as colorless oils. In this way esters of I with following acids were prepd. (acid used, b.p. of ester, and the salt and its % yield and m.p. of salt given):  $\text{EtOH}$ , b.p. 60°, neutral oxalate, —, 109-71°;  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , b.p. 84°, HCl, 51.2, 178-9°;  $\text{Ph}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ , b.p. 145°, HCl, 38.8, 179-83°;  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , b.p. 112°, HCl, 96.8, 160-6°;  $\text{PhCH}(\text{Et})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , b.p. 78°, neutral oxalate, —, 125-7°;  $\text{PhCH}(\text{OAc})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , b.p. 105°, HCl, 90.7, 140-7°. A soln. of 31.2 g.  $\text{PhCH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  in 85 ml.  $\text{isoPrOH}$  was neutralized with a 25% soln. of MeOK in MeOH, refluxed 3 hrs. with 18.2 g.  $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ , the NaCl formed filtered off, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in abs. EtOH, neutralized with a satd. soln. of HCl in abs. EtOH, and petr. ether added to give 62.5%  $\text{PhCH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2\text{HCl}$ , m. 105-6.5° (from abs. EtOH); free ester, b.p. 125°.

R. Gostak

STIMAC, N.

Pseudoconhydrine; direct correlation of the configuration at C-2 with that of  $\alpha$ -amino acids. K. Balenović and N. Stimac (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 29, 153-6 (1957) (in English).—Heating 16.3 g.  $H_2NCHPrCO_2H$  and 21.6 g.  $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{O}$  2 hrs. at  $125\text{--}30^\circ$ , treating with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , filtering, evap., the filtrate, and crystg. the residue from  $\text{CCl}_4$ -petr. ether gave 29.5 g.  $\text{RCO}_2\text{H}$  (I) [R =  $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCHPr}$  throughout this abstr.], m.  $97^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -23.1 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 1.06,  $\text{EtOH}$ ). I (9.88 g.) heated 0.5 hr. with 30 ml.  $\text{SOCl}_2$  in 20 ml.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  gave 10.3 g.  $\text{RCOCl}$  (II), b.p.  $105\text{--}8^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -45.5 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 0.34,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ).  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}$  soln. (from 30 g.  $\text{MeNHCONHNO}$ ) was dropped into 10 g. II in 50 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  with stirring, kept 24 hrs. at  $0^\circ$ , and evapd. *in vacuo* to give 10 g. crude  $\text{RCOCHN}$  (III),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -70 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 1.08,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ). A freshly prepd. suspension of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  (from 1.5 g.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ) in  $\text{MeOH}$  was added in 4 portions to 5.4 g. III in 40 ml. boiling  $\text{MeOH}$  during 3 hrs., the mixt. refluxed 4 hrs., treated with C, filtered, evapd., the residue extd. with petr. ether, and the exts. evapd. *in vacuo* to give 3.53 g.  $\text{RCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$  (IV), b.p.  $125\text{--}7^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 7.1 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 0.35,  $\text{MeOH}$ ). IV (2.75 g.), 15 ml.  $\text{AcOH}$ , and 18 ml. 48%  $\text{HI}$  was refluxed 10 hrs., the  $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  filtered off, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , extd. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , the aq. layer evapd., the residue dissolved in 500 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the soln. passed through a column of 35 g. Amberlite IR-4B, the column washed with 1 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the washings evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue crystd. from  $\text{EtOH-Me}_2\text{CO}$  to give 0.91 g.  $H_2NCHPrCH_2\text{CO}_2H$  (V), m.  $203.5^\circ$ , sublimes at  $155^\circ/0.01\text{ mm.}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 61 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 0.4,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 38 \pm 0.5^\circ$  (c 0.29, 5N  $\text{HCl}$ ),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 13 \pm 1^\circ$  (c 0.35, 2N  $\text{NaOH}$ ). V shows no difference in m.p., mixed m.p., and  $R_f$  value 10:3:9  $\text{BuOH-AcOH-H}_2\text{O}$  when compared with the Spaeth, *et al.*, sample (C.A. 27, 3219). R. Outart

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4

ff

Country : USSR  
Category: Soil Science Soil Biology

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No. 14, 1958, No 63054

Author : Genusev, M.Z.; Drabkina, A.V.; Stambol, B.I.  
Inst : Soil Science Institute of the ANS of the Uzbek. SSR  
Title : Microflora of Takyr of the Kunya-Dar'inskaya Plain

Orig. Pub: Tr. In-ta pochvoved AN UzSSR, 1956, vyp. 2, 219-239

Abstract: The general quantity of microorganisms in takyr (gray and rose) is considerably less than in other USSR soils (52,000 per 1 g of soil), although diverse physiological groups of microbes are represented. The oligonitrophiles occupy a primary position (10,000 per 1 g), being the basic nitrogen fixers in the takyr. Their maximum number is observed in the crust layer; it decreases gradually with depth.

Card : 1/4

J-20

Country : USSR  
Category: Soil Science Soil Biology

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No. 14, 1958, No 63054

Bacilli form a large part of the total number of microbes, which is characteristic for soils of southern regions. Of the spore-bearing ammonifiers in the takyr, Bac. mesentericus and Bac. idaeus predominate; they assimilate well the ammonium-nitrate salts contained in the soil. The denitrifiers are contained, in relatively high titers, in almost all horizons, often extending to a great depth; moreover, seasonal variations are not observed in their numbers. The nitrifiers, clostridia, butyrate and cellulose-decomposing bacteria and the actinomycetes are found in small quantities. On the whole, these nitrifiers appear to be the basic stimulants of the first phase. Nitrifiers

Card : 2/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION  
International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow,  
1960. SOV/4934

Moskvarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR,  
Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty.  
Sektzia III. (International Symposium on Macromolecular  
Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and  
Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960]  
469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied  
Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in poly-  
merization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular  
compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section III of a multivolume work contain-  
ing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in  
general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions,  
the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion ex-  
change resins, semiconductor polymers, etc., methods of cat-  
alyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical  
interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of  
various factors on polymerization and the degradation of  
high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned.  
References given follow the articles.

- Kur'ev, V. M., A. N. Priedukov, and S. S. Medvedev. The effect of formic acid and formates on the  
oxidation of hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon polymers 364
- Ponomarev, Y., and D. M. Yanovskiy (USSR). Study of the  
effect of some organic and organoelemental compounds on  
the thermal degradation of polyvinyl chloride 372
- Wichterle, O., F. Sittler, and P. Jelinek (Czechoslovakia).  
Degradation of poly- $\epsilon$ -caprolactam as a result of ex-  
change reaction between amide bonds 380
- Kučera, M., J. Vlnková, and M. Zelinka (Czechoslovakia).  
Neutralization of residual catalyst in polydimethylsiloxane.  
Effect of thermal neutralization on the thermal stability of  
the polymer 388
- Omori, I., O. Mielner, and J. Sittler (Czechoslovakia).  
Thermooxidational degradation of polymers. Study of de-  
gradation reactions for different types of linear polyesters 405
- Kozmin, M. B., B. M. Kozminskaya, L. I. Golubenkova, A. S.  
Shtrom, V. I. Levantovskaya, and M. A. Kulin (USSR). On  
the degradation and stabilization of some polymeric materials 414
- Angert, E. G., and A. S. Kuzminskiy (USSR). Investigation  
of the efficiency of inhibitors of rubber oxidation at vari-  
ous temperatures 423
- Pravdinikov, A. M., and Ying Wen-K'ang (USSR). Mechanism of  
the protective action of benzene rings during the radio-  
lysis of polystyrene 433
- Zolotarev, A. A., and K. A. Andrianov (USSR). On the hydro-  
lytic stability of side groups in polymers with inorganic  
chains of molecules 440 25
- Berlin, A. A., Ye. A. Penskaya, and G. I. Volkova (USSR).  
Mechanicochemical transformations and block copolymeriza-  
tion during the freezing of starch solutions 334
- Ustinov, Kh. H., B. I. Arkhoshchikov, and L. Aizov (USSR).  
Modification of the properties of cellulose by grafting 344 33



COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia  
CATEGORY :

H-29

ABB. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.

59104

TITLE : The Dependence of the Heat Resistance of Dielectrics on Their Chemical Structure

ORIG. PUB. : Strojoelektrotechn., Jasop, 8, No 1, 10-17 (1957)

The author reviews the data on the heat resistance (HR) of high-molecular-weight electric insulating materials and the relationship between HR and the chemical structure (type and strength of intra- and intermolecular bonds, shape of the molecule, degree of polymerization, orientation of the molecules). The processes taking place during heating (oxidation, degradation) are discussed. The special HR of polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon) and of polyorganosilanes are discussed.

NOTE: \* Signal, 8.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49380

Author : Stimol', J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Portable Utzinger Molecular Still

Orig Pub : Chem Prumysl, 8, No 10, 531 (1958)

Abstract : The author notes the practical inconveniences of the usual method of setting up an Utzinger still which consumes an excessive floor space in the laboratory and briefly describes a more convenient and, in a number of cases, portable construction. The dimensions of the apparatus are: length 110 cm, width 60 cm, height 95 cm. -- Ya. Satunovskiy

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653320003-8

04  
Agrochemical characterization of some peat beds in Romania. Gr. Obreja, N. Stăra, and V. Blănuș. Acad. rep. populare Române, Bul. ştiin. Sec. biol. şiinţe agr. 8, 800-18 (1959).—Peat beds from different parts of Romania were studied for their compn. in view of their utilization in agriculture. The ratio C/N is an indication of the state of decompn. of the various materials in the peat beds. There was a good correlation in the degree of decompn. detd. macroscopically and some limits of variation of the C/N. Values of C/N are given for the peat beds studied.  
Martha Arcoş

STINGA, N.; NIEDERMAIER, K.

Natural grass growing on ground cleared of midget mountain pine (Pinus montana) and juniper (Juniperus siberica) in the Alpine zone of the Ciban Mountains. p.957.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Rumania, Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1957.

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Uncl.

STINGACIU, VI.

✓ Transporturile Aeriene în Plină Evolu-  
ție. VI. Stingaciu. *Rev. Transp.*, Jan.,  
1957, pp. 32-36. In Romanian. Dis-  
cussion of air transportation and its  
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Influence of an airport configuration on the air traffic capacity. Rev transport 11 no.8:367-371 Aug '64

STINGHE, D., POA, V.

For a continuous development of the wool and silk industries. p. 89.

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Industriei Udostre) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly Lists of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

STINGHE, D., ing.; SIMIONESCU, T., ing.; KLIFER, Hilda, ing.; WEIBERGER-  
PRELOIU, St., ing.; SUSAN, R., ing.

A high-tension drawing frame for finishing machines. Ind text  
Rum 14 no.11:512-519 N°63

GERASIN, M.; STINGHE, F.; NECSULESCU, N.; PANESCU, A.

Retroanastomotic hernia (with reference to 5 cases). Rumanian M Rev.  
no.4:63-67 '61.

(GASTRECTOMY compl.) (HERNIA etiol.)



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Problem of Basic Forest Planning. p. 349. REVISTA PADURILOR.  
(Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din  
Rominia si al Ministerului Agriculturii si Silviculturii)  
Bucuresti. (Journal on forestry issued by the Scientific Association  
of Engineers and Technicians of Rumania and the Ministry of Agri-  
culture and Forestry; with Russian summaries. Monthly) Vol. 70  
(i.e. 71), no. 6, June, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5,  
no. 11, November, 1956.

STINGL, J.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Anatomy of the Medical Faculty of Charles University (Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni), Pilsen: Director: J. KOS, MD.

Prague, Ceskoslovenska stomatologie, No 5, Sept 62, pp 305-313.

"Explanation of the Course of the Canalis mentalis in the Human Mandible."

Co-author:

HERT, J., Institute of Anatomy of the Medical Faculty of Charles University, Pilsen.

(2)

STINIANSKI, V.; SOLOMON, L.

Basic Martin furnace integral. p. 7. *TEHNICA NOUA*. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor) Bucaresti. Vol. 3; No. 33, Feb. 1956.

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1. ... ..
2. ... ..
3. ... ..
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5. ... ..
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7. Material on periods of the nutria season, Trudy VNIIO, No. 12, 1951.

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Content of titanium and rare earth minerals in Devonian sandy sediments of the Gauja Basin. Vestis Latv ak no.5:109-116 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Geologijas un derigu izrakteņu instituts.

STINOV, 3.

"Volcanic and dike rocks in the region of the Bakadzhik Mountains, Yambol  
Okoliya "

p. 57 (Bulgarska akademiia na naukite. Geologicheski institut. Izvestiia.  
Vol. 3, 1955, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 7, No. 2,  
February 1958

15.8500

S/191/60/000/009/006/010  
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Ratner, S. B., Stinskas, A. V., Gil'gendorf, Yu. G.

TITLE: Mechanical Testing of Plastics. 3. Fatigue Tests

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 9, pp. 54 - 61

TEXT: The present investigation bases on a paper read by S.B.Ratner at the Conference on the Practical Use of Plastics in Building. This paper treated the physical characteristics of the mechanical properties of plastics and the specificity of their testing methods. Owing to the great interest taken in this subject, the lecture material for publication was supplemented and subdivided into five communications. The first two of these were published in 1960, in the numbers 7 and 8 of this journal. At the outset, the essential difference between the fatigue of plastics and the fatigue of metals is stressed. The present-day methods applied in fatigue tests are divided into two groups differing in type of index and design of testers. The tests in question are the tests of hard plastics and soft plastics. The methods and testing machines used for testing hard plastics are essentially the same as are used for metal testing

✓B

Card 1/4

Mechanical Testing of Plastics. 3. Fatigue Tests

S/191/60/000/009/006/010  
B013/B055

(Figs.1 - 5, Table 1). The machine by De-Mattia, generally applied for testing rubber, is used for testing soft plastics in the form of thin, flexible sheets and films, etc. (Fig.6, Table 2), (Refs.15 and 16). Data obtained at the Fiziko-mekhanicheskaya laboratoriya NIIPM (Physico-mechanical Laboratory of the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) permit the following conclusions to be drawn: The fatigue curve of plastics at harmonic stress usually has the shape of the curve according to Veler. The only difference is that it does not approach the horizontal asymptote, as is the case for most metals. This generally known conclusion also holds for the plastics investigated. Testing of hard plastics was carried out by means of the MYM-6000 (MUI-6000) machine and, in collaboration with the TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building), by means of a Y-12 (U-12) machine. The fatigue coefficients K (the percentage of remaining strength  $\sigma$  relative to the static strength P) of glass-reinforced plastics and unfilled polymers vary widely. After  $10^6$  -  $10^7$  stress cycles the fatigue coefficient of unfilled plastics averages 10%, while for glass-reinforced plastics it lies around 20 - 35%. The approximate constancy of the fatigue coefficient within one group of plastics indicates the

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Mechanical Testing of Plastics. 3. Fatigue Tests

S/191/60/000/009/006/010  
B013/B055

decisive role of static strength for fatigue. The knowledge of this fact permits an approximate prediction of the fatigue strength on the basis of the static strength. The change in the fatigue coefficient differs considerably in the two groups of plastics mentioned: The relative decrease of strength is much more rapid in the case of unfilled plastics than in glass-reinforced plastics. Considering the permanent downward tendency of the fatigue curve, and thus also the relativity of the index ( $\sigma$  or  $K$ ), it is more suitable to take  $10^6$  stress cycles as a basis than  $10^7$  cycles. This enables testing periods to be shortened greatly without impairing the results. In order to estimate the rate of decrease of the index, an additional basis of  $10^4 - 10^5$  stress cycles may be used. The index of fatigue strength is strongly influenced by the cross-section of the sample. This complicates the evaluation of fatigue properties and comparison of test results for products of different cross-sections. The composition of the material has a much slighter influence on the destruction energy in the case of repeated impact stresses than in the case of usual impact-strength tests (single impact). Basing on the relative energy of a severally repeated impact (with reference to impact

✓ B

Card 3/4

Mechanical Testing of Plastics. 3. Fatigue  
Tests

S/191/60/000/009/006/010  
B013/B055

strength) it is possible to select those molded materials for which this energy is substantially higher than for most other plastics, including glass-reinforced plastics. The materials are selected on the basis of a criterion different from the one used in harmonic stresses, in which the durability and not the work into destruction is compared. S. N. Zhurkov is mentioned. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 22 references: 12 Soviet, 9 US, and 1 German. ✓

Card 4/4

15 8510

24751  
S/121/61/000/007/009/010  
2101/2215

AUTHORS: Ratner, S. B., Stinskas, A. V., Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Long-time strength of plastics

PERIODICAL: Elasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1961, 62-63

TEXT: This is a review of publications on the long-time strength of plastics. The equation by S. N. Zhurkov et al. (Ref. 1: ZhTF, 23, no. 10 (1953). Ref. 2: ibid., 25, no. 1 (1955)) is given:

$$\tau = \tau_0 \exp[(U_0 - \gamma\sigma)/RT] \quad (1),$$

where  $\tau$  is the long-time strength;  $\tau_0$  a constant almost independent of the material and approximately equal to the vibration period of the atoms in the molecule ( $\tau_0 \approx 10^{-12}$  sec);  $U_0$  a constant almost equal to the activation energy of thermochemical destruction; and  $\gamma$  a constant depending on the structure of material, which becomes smaller as the orientation increases, and larger on plasticizing. Results of other scientists are presented.

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24751

S/191/61/000/007/002/010

B101/B215

Long-time strength of plastics

especially data on glass-reinforced plastics. The difference between short-time and long-time tests is mentioned. In glass-reinforced plastics, the long-time strength after 1000 hr averages 2/3 of the short-time strength, and 1/2 in non-reinforced plastics. Papers by A. W. Thompson (see below), B. Pusey (see below), and R. C. Hooper (see below) on glass-reinforced epoxy resins are mentioned. Simplification of the complicated long-time test by extrapolation or, according to S. Goldfein (see below), by temperature increase according to the equation  $T = (20 + \log t) = \text{const}$  (5) is discussed. Comparison of long-time strength and fatigue strength (by cyclic loading) shows that in the latter case, the strength is considerably reduced probably due to local heating. Under all test conditions, reinforced plastics generally show higher values than non-reinforced plastics. A. P. Aleksandrov, Tomashevskiy, and a report made by Yu. S. Lazurkin at the Conference on the Strength of Polymers and Polymer Materials, Moscow, May 16-18, 1960, are mentioned. The authors thank T. N. Kryuchenko and D. I. Verizhnikova for compiling publications on glass-reinforced plastics. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 24 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: A. W. Thompson,

Card 2/3

24751

S/191/61/000/007/009/010  
B101/B215

X

Long-time strength of plastics

Reinforced Plastics, no. 11 (1957); B. B. Pusey, R. H. Carey, Modern  
Plastics, 32, no. 7, (1955); R. C. Hooper, Plastics Technology, 2, no. 8  
(1957); S. Goldfein, A. S. T. M. Bulletin, no. 224 (1957).

Card 3/3

S/191/62/000/012/012/015  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Stinskas, A. V., Ratner, S. B.

TITLE: The hardening effect in plastics at the rest period during fatigue failure testing

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1962, 56-57

TEXT: It was found that interrupting the fatigue test gave the plastics a higher endurance after the tests were resumed. The following data are given:

I	II	III	a IV	b	V	VI
caprone	270	1000	46	65	23	150%
viniplast	120	3800	140	1050	250	700%
ditto (1)	170	3800	250	355	100	150%
polyester resin						
ПН-1 (PN-1)	200	1000	95	190	50	200%
ditto (2)	200	1000	95	600	50x10	>600%

Card 1/2

L 8524-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/T-2 Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 AFETR/AFTC(p)/ASD(m)-3  
 RM/WW  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046474 S/0032/64/030/010/1269/1270

AUTHOR: Stinskas, A. V.

TITLE: Use of machine MRS-2 for fatigue tests of rigid plastic: B

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 10, 1964, 1269-1270

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, fatigue strength, planar deflection, pulsating strain/ MRS 2 machine

ABSTRACT: Special adaptations were prescribed and designed for use in testing rigid materials with testing machine MRS-2. The adaptations are proposed for two modes of deformation: planar deflection and pulsating strain. In Fig. 1 on the Enclosures a schematic of the planar deflection adaptation is shown. Here 1 is a rigid plank, attached at one end to a fixed vise of the machine, and hinge-connected (through ball-bearings 2) by a tie bar 3 with clamp 4. The specimen 5 in the form of a two-sided blade is attached to clamps 4 and 6. Clamp 6 is attached to the machine's movable vise and can move in an up-and-down motion of given amplitude. The hinge feature is supposed to prevent undesired secondary stresses in the specimen. Figure 2 on the Enclosures shows the second adaptation, wherein 1 is the upper (fixed) machine lock in which is drilled a slot for casing 2, which serves as a guide for rod 3, hinge-connected at the lower end with clamp 4 holding the specimen 5. At its lower end the specimen is held by the movable vise 6 of the machine; each oscillation

Card 1/4

L 8524-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046474

tion movement at 6 deflects spring 7 and sets up a pulsating strain. The author described the best specimen section for use with the adaptations to avoid unwanted deformation at machine-specimen interfaces. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki, Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR  
(Institute of Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences,  
Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4



L 8524-65  
ACCESSION NR: APh046174

ENCLOSURE: 01

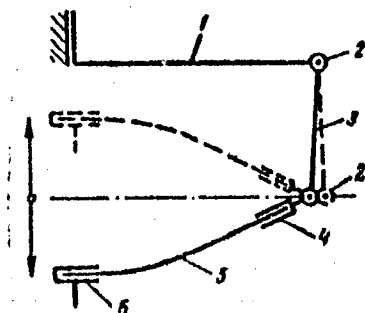


Fig. 1. Modification scheme for planar deflection

Card 3/4

L 8524-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046474

ENCLOSURE: 02

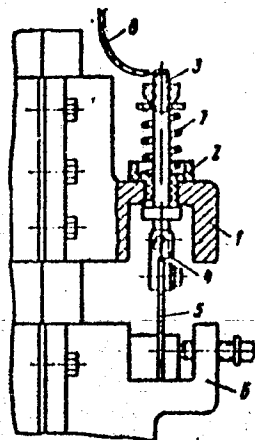


Fig. 2. Modification scheme for pulsating strain

Card 1/1

L 23583-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049383

Z/0009/64/000/011/0589/0594

AUTHOR: Ratner, S. B.; Farberova, I. I.; Lurje, Je. G. (Lur'ye, Ye. G.);  
Stinskas, A. V.

TITLE: Long term resistance of plastics to dynamic stress

SOURCE: Chemicky prumysl, no. 11, 1964, 589-594

TOPIC TAGS: wear resistance, fatigue strength, plastic durability, durability testing, plastic additive, abrasive strength

ABSTRACT: The authors have published several previous articles on this subject, mostly in Russian journals. The present article is therefore a general summary of their research. They point out that the resistance of plastics to mechanical wear and fatigue depends on the course of both mechanical and mechanical-chemical destructive processes. Abrasion and friction both cause wear. The tests described were carried out with abrasives and plastics in a way which was similar to wear as it occurs in practice, so that the experimental results can readily be applied to industrial conditions. The durability of plastics increases with hardness and duration of testing. Since fatigue also plays a role, additives are recommended to slow down the destructive processes, but no specific additives are discussed. Cooling during stress increases resistance to fatigue. During cyclic stress,

Card 1/2  
Cord 2/2

**AUTHORS:** Yefremovich, M. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kotikov, A. M., Engineer, Strop, Ya. I., Engineer, Genichta, I. S., Engineer, Tikhmenev, V. B. Engineer

**TITLE:** A Calculating Machine for Controlling Arc-Furnace Duty (Vychislitel'noye ustroystvo dlya upravleniya rezhimom dugovoy pechi)

**PERIODICAL:** Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 19-20 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** At first an analysis of the controlling method of the electric operation of arc-furnaces according to the ratio between amperage and voltage in the phase is given, which now is everywhere in use. It is shown that it is useful to abandon this method and to change over to the controlling method by means of calculating machines. In these the power of effective electric energy supplied to the furnace is controlled. This method is based on the maintenance of the equations (1), (2) and (3). A scheme for an electromechanical variant of a calculating machine for one of the furnace phases is given. By means of a

Card 1/3

A Calculating machine for Controlling Arc Furnace Duty 105-58-5-4/28

diagram the controlling character in the absence and in the presence of the calculating devices is illustrated. The contradiction between the necessity of a quick removal of the produced deviation of power from the nominal value - and the necessity of a relatively slow compensation of the produced deficiency easily can be removed, when the employed electrodynamic controller is characterized by a maximum high-speed effect, whilst the velocity of the transients (determined by the effect of the calculating machine) is tuned in within the demanded limits at the expense of controlling the amplifier factor of the integrating member. The calculating device reacts to all excitations causing a deviation of the power from its given mean value. The practical experience with the calculating machine shows that during melting at  $T = 10$  sec the variation of the real current caused by excitations does not exceed  $\pm 10\%$  of the arc-current mean value. The one-year lasting test operation of the calculating machine showed that during complicated melting processes the machine guarantees an energy supply with an error not exceeding  $2\%$ . By the aid of the

Card 2/3

A Calculating Machine for Controlling Arc-furnace Duty 105-58-5-4/28

calculating machine it was possible to diminish the asymmetry of electroenergy distribution between the phases of a 20 t furnace by the 2,5-fold. The following persons took part in creating the electron calculating machine: A. A. Fel'dbaum, Doctor of Technical Sciences, L. N. Fitsner, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Yu. M. Alyshev, Engineer, L. I. Shevchenko, Engineer. There are 5 figures and 5 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki tresta "Energochermet" (Central Laboratory for Automation of the "Energochermet" Trust)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Electric furnaces--Control systems 2. Mathematical computers--Applications

RAKHOR, G.I.; VSRU SOVA, I.I.; BASH, A.A. [Leningrad, U.S.S.R.]; STENKIN, A.V.

Long term resistance of plastic materials against dynamic stress. Chem. paper 14 no.11:589-594. 1964.

L. Scientific Research Institute of Plastic Materials, Moscow.

STINEKA, M.

1. of a 2 machine for fatigue testing of rigid plastic. 1971.  
lab. no. 10.1269-1270 '64. (17.1.14-4)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy



L 61462-65 EWT(m)/EPE(c)/EWG(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/JAJ/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5012433 UR/0374/65/000/002/0118/0122  
678:620.169

AUTHORS: Stinskas, A. V. (Moscow); Antropova, N. I. (Moscow); Korobov, V. I. (Moscow); Ratner, S. B. (Moscow); Samokhvalov, A. V. (Moscow); Sharova, A. V. (Moscow) 45  
B

TITLE: On fatigue properties of capron and caprolon 15

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 2, 1965, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: capron, fatigue strength, caprolon, polymer, plastic

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to test the fatigue properties of two important thermoplastics which find wide application in the machine industry, i.e., capron and caprolon. Two varieties of caprolon were investigated: (A)- polymerized in presence of sodiumcaprolactam and acetic anhydride; (B)- ~~polymerized~~ in the presence of sodiumcaprolactam and carbon dioxide. Both varieties were compared with capron "B". The fatigue properties were determined at console buckling, ~~at a frequency~~ of 1000 cycles/min at 20C and at the temperature of self-heating. It was found that both caprolons had identical fatigue properties, and on the basis of  $10^6$  cycles both caprolons had a 70%, i.e., 300 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> greater fatigue Card 1/2

L 61462-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012433

strength than capron "B". The results of self-heating experiments are in complete agreement with those of S. B. Ranter and V. I. Korobov (Mekh. pol., 1965 (v. pechati)). The critical self-heating temperature for caprolon at 290 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> load and for capron at 165 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> load was found to be  $\Delta T_c$  15C. The specimens undergo rapid destruction after reaching the critical temperature. The critical temperature was found to have a definite value and was independent of the load, the frequency, and heat removal. It is concluded that heat removal leads to an increase in the fatigue strength of both plastics. The fatigue strength of a caprolon specimen cooled by an air stream exhibited a 22% increase in fatigue strength. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 120ot64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

*SR*  
Card 2/2

STINSKAS, V.A.

Improved shaving deflector for a hack. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.  
10 no.1:24 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.  
(Tree tapping)

STINTON, L. W.

"Asiatic fowl plague."

SC: Vet. 27 (6), 1950, p. 21

STINZEL (JIN)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electricity - Dielectrics

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1254

Author : Gomory Ivan, Bist'an Ernest, Mlejnek Otakar, Stinzel Jan

Inst : -

Title : Connection Between Thermal Stability and Chemical Structure of Dielectrics.

Orig Pub : Strojníelektrotechn. časop., 1957, 8, No 1, 10-17

Abstract : A survey of data on the dependence of the thermal stability of high molecularorganic dielectrics and their chemical structure. The authors discuss briefly the structural variations that occur upon heating, and give ideas concerning the degree to which they depend on the individual elements of the structure.

Card 1/1

STROPOL, V

Mineralogical study of complex mineralizations in the vein layers of the Tibles Mountains. p. 147.  
(ANALELE. SERIA ATIINTELOR NATURII. Rumania. Vol. 5, no. 10, 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

ROMANIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 23, 1958, 77047.

Author : Ianovici V., Giusca D., Stiopul V., Minzararu L.

Inst : "C.J. Parhon" University.

Title : Physiographic Study of Deposits of Polymetallic Sulfides at Genene.

Orig Pub: An. Univ. "C.J. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1957, No 16, 153-160.

Abstract: The deposits are found in sericite-chlorite schists and is considered to be an epigenetic one. The microscopic study of ores showed the presence of following minerals in them: pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, bournonite, galena; gangue minerals - quartz and baryte; secondary minerals - lemonite, azurite, cerussite and anglesite.

Card : 1/2

ROMANIA/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653320003-8"

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 23, 1958, 77047.

Microphotographs of thin sections are presented.  
- G. Vorob'yev.

Card : 2/2

В. Г. Дубинин.  
А. М. Кочин  
Проблема автоматизации проблемы для поиска вари-  
антов согласования

А. М. Кочин  
Исследование теоретических основ формирования  
систем автоматического согласования параметров

В. В. Козлов,  
Е. А. Козлов,  
Г. М. Козлов,  
Н. А. Козлов  
Опыт разработки автоматизированной радиотехники

Н. С. Козлов  
Исследование проблемы для автоматизации процесса  
поиска оптимальных параметров радиотехники

11 июня  
(с 18 до 22 часов)

М. В. Козлов  
Вопросы разработки автоматизации СВЧ радиотехники  
для радиотехники дальних связей

12

А. М. Кочин  
Вопросы автоматизации процесса согласования параметров  
для автоматизации процесса согласования параметров  
на СВЧ и радиотехники

В. В. Козлов,  
Е. А. Козлов,  
Г. М. Козлов,  
Н. А. Козлов  
Исследование теоретических основ формирования  
систем автоматического согласования параметров

А. М. Кочин  
Устройство для автоматизации процесса согласования  
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Проблема для автоматизации процесса согласования  
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Н. С. Козлов,  
Н. В. Козлов  
Проблема для автоматизации процесса согласования  
параметров радиотехники

11 июня  
(с 10 до 12 часов)

report submitted for the Confidential Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications No. A. G. Puzov (VKS-12), Moscow,  
6-12 June, 1959



STIPAL, Bohumil, MUDr.

Organization of the ambulatory service in Ostrava. Cesk, zdravot.  
5 no.5:265-269 May 57.

1. Zastupce reditele pro ambulatni sluzbu Okresni ustav narodniho  
zdravi v Ostrave.

(OUTPATIENT SERVICES,  
ambulatory serv. in Czech. (Cz))

STIPAL, Bohumil

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MD

Chief of the Health Department (Odbor Zdravotnictvi)  
of the North-Moravian KNV, Ostrava

Prague, Prakticky Lekar, No 20, Oct 62, pp 869-872

"Committee of Experts of the Department of Health of  
KNV (Regional National Committee) as an Instrument to  
Increase the Level of Health Care"

Co-authors:

CERNY, Josef, JUDr, Chair of Legal Medicine of  
PU (Palacky University), Olomouc; Director:  
A. ROZMARIC, Prof. Dr.

1/2

STIPAL, S.

"Using a textbook in physics lessons. p. 228." (FIZYKA I CHEMIA), Vol. 6, no. 4, July/Aug. 1953, Warszawa, Poland

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions L. C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

GAVEZ, E.; SUDARIC, F.; STIPANCEVIC, L.

Tuberculosis (postprimaria?) scroti of the stallion. Tuberkuloza,  
Beogr. 11 no. 4: 447-450 O-D '59.

1. Patoloski institut Veterinskog fakulteta, Sarajevo (sef: prof.  
dr E. Gavez.)  
(TUBERCULOSIS MALE GENITAL veterinary )  
(HORSES dis.)

Stipanic, E.

The mathematic aspect of Zeno's Achilles aporia. p. 171

CROATICA CHEMICA ACTA. (Hrvatsko kemijsko drustvo, Sveuciliste u Zagrebu i Hrvatsko prirodoslovno drustvo) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 7, no. 3/4, 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

NOTES, 7.

"The Reception of the History of a ... of the ... of ... .."  
p. 2  
(BIBL, vol. 1, no. 1/4, 1972, ... ..)

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, vol. 2,  
no. 10, October, 1973, Unclasified

STIPANIC, ERNEST

Mathematical Reviews  
Vol. 15 No. 2  
Feb. 1954  
Foundations

✓ Stipanic, Ernest. Le principe de la permanence de Hasse  
à la lumière de l'évolution historique de la notion de  
nombre depuis le nombre naturel jusqu'au nombre  
imaginaire. (Une contribution à la dialectique concrète  
du nombre.) Bull. Soc. Math. Phys. Serbie 5, no. 1-2,  
57-66 (1953).

STIPANIC, Ernest (Beograd)

A theorem of E. Cesàro and a theorem of T. Salat in the theory of series. Ves mat fiz Srb no.11:63-68 '59.

1. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Vesnik Drustva matematicara i fizicara Narodne Republike Srbije."



STIPANIC, Ernest (Beograd)

Application of a Dini's theorem in the theory of series.  
Ves mat fiz Srb no.11:69-80 '59.

1. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Vesnik Drustva matematicara  
i fizicara Narodne Republike Srbije."

32(4)

YUG/1-59-1-44/67

AUTHOR: Stipanić, Ljubo, Engineer and Chief of Electrical  
Section (Rijeka)

TITLE: Reconstruction of the Port of Rijeka

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 134-140 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The author describes in detail the port of Rijeka before the War and the damage inflicted upon this Port by the retreating German army. Systematic reconstruction of the Port has been in progress since 1945. The construction of the new Sušak breakwater lasted from 1949 to 1956. This breakwater is 32 m long, 18 m wide, it has 3 railway tracks, 2 wharves for ocean liners, and 6 new 5-ton cranes which can operate with hooks or grabs. Reconstruction of the Barčić wharf lasted 3 years, of the "10 rujan" and "Obala jugoslavenske mornarnice" piers and Vladimir Nazor wharf 4 years and of the "29 Novembar" wharf

Card 1/5

YUG/1-59-1-44/67

Reconstruction of the Port of Rijeka

of individual piers, number of cranes on each pier and the amount of storage space available are given in the article. The Port is equipped with portal, semi-portal and floating cranes which were either purchased from Hungary and Holland or produced by the "3 maj" Shipyard in Rijeka, such as the six 5-ton semi-portal cranes installed on the Sušak breakwater. The total number of cranes in the Port is 47 and the number of various vehicles operating in the area is 300. The Port has 3 rescue ships and various types of repair shops. 90% of the total railroad tracks have been laid since the war. Non-built up areas of the Port have been asphalted, drains laid and new underground power, telegraph and telephone lines laid. The electrification of the Port has been modernized, 4 new transformer stations constructed and 3 more planned. A new telephone exchange with

3/5

YUG/1-59-1-44/67

Reconstruction of the Port of Rijeka

in Ljubljana; "Rade Končar", "Dizalo" and "Radnik" in Zagreb; 3) on the electrification and telephone installations: "Elektroprimorje", "Svjetlost" and "Monter" in Rijeka; "Rade Končar" and "Telefonvod" in Zagreb; Elektrotehničko poduzeće (Electrical Engineering Enterprise) in Crikvenica and "Iskra" in Kranj; 4) on the construction and reconstruction of storages and other buildings: Gradjevno poduzeće (Building Enterprise) "Jadran" and "Pomgrad" in Rijeka; "Hidroelektra" and "Gortan" in Zagreb. There are 6 photos, 8 tables and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Poduzeće luka i skladišta (Port and Storage Enterprise), Rijeka.

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958.

Card 5/5

STIPANICHV,S.

Duplication of the right foot - diplopodia. Acta chir. iugosl.  
6(?) no.3:249-254 '59.

1. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, Predstojnik:  
prof. dr. Ferdo Grospic.  
(FOOT abnormalities)

STIPANIC, Vladimir L.

4

✓ S.2-122 551.515.4(497/1)  
 Stipančić Vladimir L. Oluje. Osvrt na područje jednog dijela dalm. Primorja, is  
 Zagore. [Thunderstorms. Their occurrence over a territory comprising part of the Dal-  
 matian coast and hinterland.] Split, Yugoslavia. Hidrografski Institut Moravice. Meteorolo-  
 loški Otkaj, Vremenske Prilike, 3(1/2):37-40, July 1948. 6 figs. DWB—General description  
 of the formation and properties of thermal and frontal thunderstorms and brief discussion of  
 their appearance over Dalmatian territory east of Split. Subject Headings: 1. Thunderstorms  
 2. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia.—G.T. *KE*

1

57-147 551.575.2(197.1)  
Stipanović, Vladimir. Magle na Primorju istočno obale Jadrana. (Fog on the eastern  
Adriatic coast. ~~Alternativni Glasnik~~, Split, Yugoslavia, Vol. 1, 1953. 15 p. figs., tables,  
refs. Abstracted from reprint. DWB Monthly and seasonal values of mean fog density  
and probability are presented on the basis of data for 16 stations on the eastern Adriatic  
coast (1916-1951). Synoptic characteristics of fog situations in general and in the region  
investigated are described. Subject Headings: 1. Fog density 2. Dalmatia, Yugoslavia. G.T.

STIPANCIC, V.

Extraordinary coldness during the winter.1955-56. p. 160.  
(GODISNJAK, Yugoslavia, 1955 (published 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.



YUGOSLAVIA / Forest Science. Forest Cultures.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77540

Author : Stipanovic, Vladimir

Inst : Not given

Title : Bora in the Karst Area and Windbreak Forest Belts

Orig Pub : Shumarstvo, 1956, 9, No 8-9, 487-496

Abstract : The nature of the dangerous bora storm wind is characterized and its influence on the soil and vegetation is described. The possibilities of weakening the killing effect of the boras by means of shelterbelts are examined and data are cited from literature on the windbreaking effectiveness of different types of windbreak plantations. The most suitable constructions of windbreaking forest belts are indicated, and the criteria of the selection of tree species with the view to their suitability for the ecological conditions of Karst are characterized. -- I. A. Bashkirov.

Card 1/1

STIPANITCH, ERNEST

Stipanitch, Ernest. Sur une application géométrique des  
nombres complexes. Bull. Soc. Math. Phys. Serbie 3,  
no. 1-2, 57-64 (1951). (Serbo-Croatian. French sum-  
mary)

The sum of angles under which a fixed line segment is seen  
from the vertices of a regular polygon is calculated by the  
use of complex numbers. M. Golomb (Lafayette, Ind.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 7

STIPCEVIC, Boris, dipl. inz.

Computation of evaporators for water cooling in air-conditioning  
installations. Strojarstvo 6 no.1/4:32-37 '64.

STIPCEVIC, Zdravko (Sarajevo)

A generalization of the Hartee method. Glas mat fiz Hrv 18  
no.4:279-284 '63.

1. University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo.